North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1850. NO. 11.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicidial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

The Caswell Female Institute,

YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

B. GOULD, A. M. *Principal.*

MISS KATE E. KELLOGG, *Assistant and Teacher of Ornamental Branches.*

MRS. E. B. GOULD, *Teacher of Music.*

THE Subscriber, availing himself of the well known healthiness of this situation, has undertaken to establish a *Female Seminary*, which, in addition to meeting the wants of this vicinity, shall merit patronage from abroad. He has, accordingly, spared no pains in procuring an assistant possessing the highest qualifications. Miss Kellogg, (who has recently arrived,) received her education at some of the best institutions in the country, and has been highly successful as a Teacher. Testimonials of the most commendable character can be exhibited from gentlemen of the first respectability.

The course of studies will now embrace all the branches, solid and ornamental, usually taught in Female Seminaries of the highest class. Thoroughness is the leading feature in the plan of instruction. The government is strict, but gentle and conciliatory. For rapid progress and superior attainments in Music, Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, it is believed that this School now offers very unusual facilities.

The subscriber will devote one half of his time to this school, his connection with the Dan River Institute still continuing.

Board, including washing, from $6 to $7 per month. Pupils are required to board in families approved by the Principal.

The next session will commence on the *6th of January*. Early attention is requested as far as practicable. Charge will be made from the time of entering to the close of the session, and no deduction made for absence except for protracted sickness.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Tuition, according to studies pursued from	$8 to $15
Music, (Piano with singing) three lessons per week, with an extended series of vocal exercises, for cultivating the voice after the most approved European method, - - -	20 00
Drawing, Painting in water colors, stylographic, Monochromatic, Painting and Embroidery, each - - - - - -	6 00
French, - - - - - - - - -	5 00

B. GOULD.

November 25, 1850. 844—3tw.

Raleigh Register insert three times and forward account.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)

RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

MR. W. C. DOUB, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*

KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*

MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department.	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of December ensuing.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

South Lowell Male Academy,

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE present session of this Institution will close on the 20th of December; and the next session will commence on Thursday, January 2nd. Students are earnestly requested to be present at the commencement of the session.

The School continues under the superintendance of the Rev. James A. Dean, M. A., as Principal, and Mr. B. F. Larabee, B. A. as Associate. The Academy building is new, and is so constructed as to accommodate three or even four Teachers. It is hoped that the friends of the institution will rally around it, and furnish a sufficient number of students to test its capability.

Three objects will constantly be kept in view:

1st. To promote thorough scholarship. 2nd. To secure the students from the contamination of vice, and to instill into their minds moral and religious principles. 3d. To cultivate a taste for general knowledge. No pains will be spared to obtain all these ends.

South Lowell Academy is a "Preparatory School" of Randolph Macon College; but the course of instruction is such as to prepare for any College in the country; and it is equally adapted to such as do not intend to pursue a Collegiate course.

Expenses as heretofore, viz: Tuition $10 00—$12 50, and $15 00. Board in the best families, $25 00 per session.

South Lowell is in Orange county, North Carolina, 38 miles west of Henderson, and about the same distance North-west of Raleigh.

D. C. PARRISH, *Sec. Ex. Com.*

November 28, 1850. 844—4t.

The Rev. Dr. Hooper's Family School

In the Country, Near Littleton Depot,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

Teachers—REV. WM. HOOPER, PROF. J. DEBERNIERE HOOPER, AND THOMAS C. HOOPER.

THE next session will commence on the first Thursday in January. It is requested that those who intend to send, will make early application.

Nov. 23, 1850. 8—4t.

"THE CRY IS EVER ONWARD!"

PYFER & CO.

The Old and Imperishably renowned Prize Sellers.

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Who have for years been dispensing large and handsome Prizes to their Correspondents have never had such a propitious month as the month of November has proven

IN THE WAY OF SELLING PRIZES!

And they feel assured that the month of December must far surpass any preceding one as the schemes are

Unusually Rich, Brilliant and Dazzling.

Now is the time for speculators to invest with a full certainty of unbounded success.

You that would have your pockets well lined on

CHRISTMAS HOLLIDAYS

Do not neglect to seize the present opportunity of securing to yonrselves that much coveted object—MONEY. Which may be obtained by the trifling outlay of a $5 or $10 bill in some of the following splendid schemes.

Grand Lotteries for December, 1850.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Dec.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
2	2 $15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	$8	$30 00
3	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
4	2 of 25,000	75 Nos	19 drawn	10	40 00
5	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
6	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
7	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
9	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
10	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
11	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
12	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
13	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
14	52,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	15	48 00
16	25,000	78 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00
17	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
19	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
20	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	40,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
23	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
24	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
25	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
26	22,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
27	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
28	61,370	78 Nos	12 drawn	25	100 00
30	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
31	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00

In addition to the above Brilliant Schemes, we have tickets in all the Lotteries drawn in the State of Maryland, and advertised by other Agents.

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Or Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

Oct. 22d, 1850. 839—

FEMALE INSTITUTE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

THE Twentieth Semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in Jan. 1851.

The location is pleasant, proverbially healthful, retired, yet easy of access at all seasons of the year. This institution is so arranged and conducted as to combine the greatest advantages with the least expense, and to give competent and efficient instruction in all of the various branches of an accomplished Female Education

The Board and Tuition in all the branches requisite for a Diploma and Gold Medal will not exceed $124 00 per annum.

The Ornamental branches, embracing Instrumental Music, Wax Fruit and Flowers, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors, at the usual prices.

Vocal Music, Needle and Fancy work, gratis.

The Libraries of the Principals are accessible to advanced Students.

Lectures upon Literary and Scientific subjects, with appropiate experiments will be delivered during the Session.

REV. N. L. GRAVES,
J. WILCOX,
L. C. GRAVES,
Associate Principals.

November 30, 1850. 9—

PROF. MORGAN'S INSTITUTE.

THE Rev. Professor Morgan has established at Salisbury, North Carolina,

A YOUNG LADIE'S INSTITUTE,

(A MODEL SCHOOL)

of the highest grade. The success of his system in Edgeworth during five years, is known to most competent judges in Virginia, North and South Carolina. It is believed that no similar institution has made such ample provision for the comfort and success of Young Ladies, at such moderate expense to the pupil. The year will close in June. All information will be sent to applicants.

The whole expense for one year of 10 months ending in June is from $130 to 200.

November 30, 1850. 10—

SEDGWICK FEMALE SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Latin and French, each,	10 00
Incidental Expenses,	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*

Nov. 30, 1850. 844 - 4t w.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Forestville Female Academy wish to employ a Gentleman and his Wife to take charge of their School, commencing about the 2nd or 3rd Monday in January. If they cannot get a man and his wife, they would employ a young lady.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required. Address the subscriber at Forestville, Wake county, N. C.

J. S. PURIFY, *Sec.*

Nov. 28, 1850. 10—tf.

Register publish till forbid.

CANDLES, CANDLES.

THE subscriber having purchased the **Fayetteville Candle Factory**, Is prepared to mould best Candles, and solicits the patronage of those having tallow to mould.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

November 30, 1850. 9—3t.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, the 28th of December, 1850, will be rented to the highest bidder, for the next year

THE STORE HOUSE

formerly occupied by Spencer and Timberlake. Terms made known on the day of rent.

LUGENIA M. SPENCER.

Franklin Co., Nov. 30th, 1850. 9—td.

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of *CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE*, direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

JOHN KANE'S

RESTAURANT!

Fayetteville Street.

A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,

And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,

RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

NEW BOOK STORE,

Just Opened Two Doors Above R. Smith's Store.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscriber has just opened a Book Store in Raleigh, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's Store, where he offers to the public

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Of almost every description, together with a large collection of

RELIGIOUS WORKS,

From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,

Stationery,

Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sell on very reasonable terms.

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.

JOHN W. O'NEAL.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. 833—tf.

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously ed for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers--has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.

Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly

During the Winter Season,

DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find

Something New and Attractive,

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

And the best Imported Cegars,

May be found at

HENRY KIEM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ ***As good Workmen as there is in the Union,*** and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose.

His Materials are the best known to the Trade.

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

O. L. BURCH.

I AM now receiving from the Northern markets my **Fall Supply of Boots and Shoes,** and without enumerating the articles, I will say that my ***STOCK IS LARGE,*** and that I will give as good bargains as can be bought in the City.

Raleigh Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

Second supply of Cloth, Dress & Frock Coats.

GENTLEMEN if you want a good fitting coat, made in the latest styles, call at

E. L. HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

NORTH CAROLINA

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes.
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

THE PEPPER BOX.

Corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is well known in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the taste of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,

AND MANY OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON,

Baked, Scalloped, Fried, Stwed,

And done up "brown," with the *et ceteras.*

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisne* in Person. Trays, handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice; and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.

W. R. PEPPER,
Agent for L. F. Smith.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 842—tf.

Look out for the Engine when the Bell Rings.

All Aboard! Bound to

Peace's Block, Opposite Post Office,

The Southern Home Manufactory,

RALEIGH, N. C.

MUCH has been said in Congress, by Southern members, about the rights of the South. This community and surrounding country now have an opportunity of patronizing their own merchants and those who make up gentlemen's wearing apparel, by calling at the Proprietor's new Establishment, Peace's Block, opposite the Post office.

The Proprietor, having made the SCIENCE of cutting Gentlemen's fashionable clothing his study, in the most fashionable Cities, for many years, is now prepared to give satisfaction to all who may want their clothing made. Gentlemen furnishing cloth and trimmings, will thus give employment to many in the City of Raleigh.

Those who only wish their garments cut shall have them warranted to fit, and at moderate prices. Gentlemen's garments altered and repaired at the shortest notice.

The New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter just received.

Wanted immediately, two first rate Coat-Makers, to whom employment will be given and the highest wages.

Raleigh, Oct. 22, 1850. 838—120Nov.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store,

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,
Do. St. Croix,
Candles and Soap,
Black and Imp. Tea,
Saleratus and Snuff,
Crushed Sugar,
Havana do.
Pepper and Spice,
Copperas and Ginger,
Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,
Dolls, Accordians,
Fancy Candies, Citron,
Almonds, Filberts,
Palm Nuts,
Water Crackers,
Butter and Soda, do.
Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
English Walnuts,
Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,* and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

North Carolina Music Store.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this city, in December next, a *MUSIC STORE,* where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music and Musical instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, November 2, 1850. 2—1y.

John M. Sheppard, Jr.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va

Office in Brant Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792–6m.

The "Bugg" also at Home Again!

R. R. R. R.

I HAVE just returned the *second* time from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which *was cut by myself,* and *made up under my own* inspection; and I presume there is no one in North Carolina now, who would be verdant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my "artistic skill" in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors. I refer to the case of "Biggs *vs* Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay $250, in consequence of my extended reputation.

Come in, if you please, and assist me in paying off the judgment by buying our Goods. Who is there, in North Carolina, who has not heard of the Hon. George E. Badger, the Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., and "Bug" Oliver? Why "their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their talents are to be circumscribed within the same narrow limits."

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—with no Northern House—*but are Tailors ourselves*—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any House in this State or out of it. There is no Establishment here or elsewhere that possesses any advantages over us. We buy where everbody else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheaply. We say our CLOTHING is equal to any ever offered for sale in North Carolina, and, we think superior, being judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine for themselves. One thing is certain—without intending to reflect upon any one—we will sell our clothing *cheaper* than the same articles can be bought for in any of the Northern cities; and as cheap as any body that comes here, who does not steal his clothing ready made.

Our stock embraces Drab, Black, Blue, Green, Gray, and other OVERCOATS from $6 to $20 and upwards. CLOAKS, full circle, $18 and upwards. Frock, dress, and sack COATS from $7 to $12 and upwards. PANTALOONS, all colors and prices, from $4 to $8—VESTS, all kind and all sizes, at all prices from $1 25 to $5. In fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Union.

We are North Carolinians. We are permanently located here, and it we sell as cheap as others, why not give us the preference? If we do not sell as good goods at as small a price, we will not ask your patronage.

Call! call! call! before your purchase, at

OLIVER & PROCTER'S,
No. 1.
R. R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.

November 5th, 1850 2—

Register copy.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

French, English and American Chemicals,

Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,
Fancy Articles,
Fancy Soaps,
Brushes,
Extracts,
Trusses,
Leeches,
Paints and Oils,
Dye Stuffs,
Druggists Labels,
Window Glass,
Surgical Instruments,
Druggists' Glass Ware,
Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial. Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

Yet Alive

AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE,

SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton, Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Hargel and Fayetteville streets Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 6—

See R. R. R. R.*

To the citizens of North Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from $35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—tf.

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* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,

English and American Mustard in al. Bottles and of tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

New Fall and Winter Goods for 1850

Fresh Arrivals from the Latest Importations!

THOMAS R. FENTRESS,

MERCHANT TAILOR, RALEIGH, N. C.

ONE DOOR ABOVE THE POST OFFICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and patrons—to the members of the Legislature—and to strangers visiting the City, that he continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches at his old stand, where he shall be happy to see them and sell them great bargains. The subscriber had deemed it unnecessary recently to advertise his business, as he was so well known throughout the State; but for fear his old friends and customers might be under the impression that he was carried away by the great "tornado" which passed Northwards a few days ago, he has thought it best to inform them that he is still in business and hopes they will give him a call. He would say to his old friends and customers that the liberal patronage he has received since he has been here, has cemented him still more closely to the good old State of North Carolina; and he trusts that their patronage will continue to be bestowed on one who feels he kindly appreciates it; and for his part there shall be nothing lacking to give entire satisfaction. He might say more, but it is sufficient for him to say that he has the feelings of a North Carolinian. He is permanently located here—his interests are here—and here he expects to live and die.

The Subscriber is a friend and well-wisher to all mechanical business in the "Old North State." He thinks it the duty of our people to encourage our own hard-working mechanics, and keep them with us, and not drive them from our borders by encouraging manufacturers at a distance from us. We may wish for good times and State improvements, but we will never see them until we come to depend on our own mechanics, on home manufactures and home industry. When we come to do this then will we see our Cities and Towns flourishing; and our means will not be sent off to the "great City" of New York or Boston for articles that can be made in this State as well as at either of these places, and on as good terms.

The Subscriber has on hand a beautiful assortment of GOODS, selected by himself in person in the Northern Markets, of the latest and most approved styles and patterns. His Goods were purchased this Fall, and are entirely new. They were bought on as good terms as those of any House in this City; and he flatters himself that he can offer as liberal if not better bargains than any other Establishment in this City or in the United States Call and examine for yourselves. You must be your own judges, and you will find this no mere "puff." The Subscriber considers it unnecessary to say any thing about his skill in cutting or making, as his business is conducted by himself; and he will leave it to those who deal with him to judge of his capacity in this respect. His experience in business is such, and he has been so long before the public, that he will not stoop to commend his own skill and attainments. He leaves it to his friends and customers to judge of his superiority over many who presume to call themselves Tailors, or Cutters, or "Artists"—if you please. His workmen cannot be surpassed by any, North or South, and he invites the public to call and try him before purchasing elsewhere. He pledges his word for good bargains, as he is determined to sell low.

His Stock comprises every article kept in similar Establishments. There is nothing you may call for which you cannot get. Call and try the well-known Establishment, one door North of the Post Office.

The Subscriber's Stock comprises in part Super black French Cloths and Cassimeres—plain and doeskin, of all qualities and prices, and a splendid assortment of fancy Cloth, which for colors and quality cannot be surpassed. Also, a beautiful lot of plain black Satin Vestings, and a superb article of fancy French Silk and Satins for parties, with a choice variety of Fancy Cassimeres for winter wear, and a very large lot of fancy French Cassimeres, which will be disposed of on a very small advance. Also, a general assortment of fancy articles, consisting of lamb's wool, merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers—Dress Shirts, black and white kid, merino, and fancy cassimere Gloves—Half-hose, cotton and merino—black and fancy silk Cravats; all of which are offered at uncommonly low prices. Also, a beautiful lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, *made in my own House,* and which will be disposed of at the most reasonable prices.

Call and examine for yourselves.

N. B. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. The London and Paris Fashions regularly received.

THOS. R. FENTRESS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, one or two Apprentices of good moral character. T. R. F.

Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1850. 5—6t.

☞ The City papers will please copy four times.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

HENRY GERHARDT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837–3m.

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839—tf.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Monday, December 2, 1850.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

Messrs. Lillington and Spaight were announced as the Senate's branch of the committee on enrolled bills for the present week.

Mr. Caldwell of Mecklenburg presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Mecklenburg, praying for the increase of the tax on retailers of spirituous liquors. Referred, on his motion, to Finance committee. Also, a memorial relating to the public execution of criminals. Referred, on his motion, to the Judiciary committee. Also, the resignation of Daniel Walsh, a Justice of the Peace for Mecklenburg County. Read and accepted.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to incorporate Independent Division No. 3, Sons of Temperance. Read and referred to committee on Corporations.

The Senate informed the House that they had passed the following engrossed bills and resolutions: A bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Bridge Company—a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company—and a resolution in favor of F. J. Prentiss and others.

Mr. Woodfin presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Buncombe, relating to the destruction of stock. Referred, on his motion, to the Judiciary committee. Also, a bill to amend and alter an act passed in 1848–'49, entitled an act to lay off and establish a County by the name of Watauga. Laid on the table.

Mr. Caldwell of Burke, presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Watauga County, remonstrating against any attempt to attach any part of said County to Burke and Yancy. Laid on the table.

Received a message from the Commons informing that their branch of the committee on the Deaf and Dumb Institute consists of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Avery, Williams, Hill, Montgomery, Jerkins, and Maultsby. The Speaker announced Messrs. Washington, Cameron and Watson as the Senate's branch of this committee.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill and accompanying memorial concerning the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, with sundry amendments, and recommended the passage of said bill. Said bill was ordered to be printed. Mr. Thomas also introduced a bill to incorporate the Tennessee River Rail Road Company, which was read the first time, and on his motion ordered to be printed.

Mr. Washington introduced a bill to amend the 7th section of the 5th chapter of the Revised Statutes in relation to apprentices. Read first time and referred to Judiciary committee.

Mr. Woodfin a bill to change the mode of dividing the proceeds of the Literary Fund among the several Counties of the State.

Mr. Shepard moved that said bill be referred to the committee on Education and the Literary Fund, which, after some debate, was decided in the affirmative—yeas 34, nays 13, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Barrow, Berry, Bond, Bunting, Caldwell of M., Cameron, Canaday, Clarke, Collins, Eborn, Grist, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, Joyner, McMillan, Malloy, Nixon, Pender, Richardson, Rogers, Sessoms, Shepard, Sherrod, Speight, Thompson, Washington, Watson, Willey, Williams, and Wooten—34.

Nays.—Messrs. Barringer, Bower, Bynum, Caldwell of B., Courts, Davidson, Gilmer, Hargrave, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Thomas, and Woodfin—13.

[This is the first time the yeas and nays have been called in the Senate at the present session.]

On motion of Mr. Woodfin, his bill calling a Convention was taken up and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, the Clerk was directed to have printed for the use of the Senate the names of the members of the standing and select committies of the Senate and of the Joint committees of the two Houses.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning 11 o'clock

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker announced the following committee: *House Branch of the Committee on the Deaf and Dumb Institution.*—Messrs. Avery, Montgomery, Hill of New Hanover, Jerkins, and Maultsby.

Petitions and Memorials.

Mr. Waugh presented a memorial from certain citizens of Forsythe county, praying a repeal of the law of 1848–9 concerning a road from Stone's old place in Forsythe to the Virginia line in Ashe county, so far as Forsythe county is concerned, and moved its reference to the commmittee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. McLean thought it ought to go to the committee on Propositions and Grievances, and made that motion. He said it was a grievance of which the people of Forsythe complained, and it did not properly go to the committee on Internal Improvements. Mr. McMillan urged its reference to the committee on Internal Improvements. Mr. McLean said a portion of the work was already completed, but not a stroke of work had been done in Forsythe, because the people there were opposed to it. He was opposed to the repeal of the act desired by the petitioners, as it would render the road useless; and insisted that the memorial ought to go to the committee on Propositions and Grievances. Mr. Leach of Davidson, said it was a work of State Improvement, and it ought to go to the committee on Internal Improvements. After some other debate, the memorial was referred to that committee.

Mr. Hayes of Cherokee, presented a memorial from S. P. Tipton, asking for the payment to him of $113, being expenses paid by him for the burial of Volunteer soldiers of the North Carolina Regiment at Saltillo, Mexico; referred to committee on Claims.

Mr. Williams of Mecklenburg, a memorial from the officers of the 69th Regiment, N. C. Militia, praying certain amendments to the Militia law; referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Sheek presented the resignation of A. Mathews, one of the Justices of the Peace of Surry county; resignation accepted.

Mr. Ruffin, a memorial praying for the incorporation of the town of Madison; referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Fleming, a memorial from sundry citizens of Yancey county, praying the restoration of Stephen McMahon to the privileges of a free citizen, which he enjoyed previous to his conviction for felony in 1844; referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Bills and Resolutions.

Mr. Kallum presented a bill to prevent more effectually the corruption of the slave population; referred to the committee on the Judiciary. [Bill provides for the punishment of white men and free negroes playing cards with slaves.]

Mr. Kelly introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Finance be requested to inquire into the expediency of increasing the tax upon all pedlars, and if not at variance with the Constitution, to require all persons who are not native-born citizens of North Carolina to pay more than those who are.

Mr. Person of Northampton, a bill to incorporate the Garysburg and Oconeechee Plank Road Company; referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Dargan presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were referred to the committee on negro slavery:

Whereas, the State of North Carolina, during the agitation of the slavery question, in the last Congress of the United States, calmly awaited the action of the Federal Government, hoping that the compromise Acts would settle this dangerous question satisfactorily, both to the Northern and Southern States, but finding that the fugitive slave act has met with open hostility and resistance on the part of the North; Be it therefore

1. *Resolved*, That if the fugitive slave act is not enforced in good faith, we consider it a violation of the Federal compact, and will consider ourselves absolved from further allegiance to the Union.

2. *Resolved*, That we hold allegiance and protection to be reciprocal duties, and that whenever a government becomes either so corrupt or inefficient as not to protect the property or liberty of the citizen, that the Government itself is dissolved.

3. *Resolved*, That if the fugitive slave act is repealed at this or any subsequent session of Congress, the State of North Carolina will secede from the Union.

Mr. Barco, a bill to regulate the fishing with seines in the North River in the counties of Camden and Currituck; referred to committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Cherry, a bill to exempt from sale by execution certain property; ordered to be printed. [This is a homestead bill, the provisions of which will be given hereafter.]

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on negro slavery:

Resolved, That should Congress repeal the Fugitive Slave Bill, passed at its last session, or essentially modify it, and should any non-slaveholding State by Legislative enactment or otherwise, render its provisions inoperative, that it shall be the duty of the Governor to convene the Legislature to take such steps in the premises, as in their wisdom may be deemed best for the defence of North Carolina, the security of her property, and the maintenance of her rights as a sovereign State.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the President and Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; referred to the joint select committee on that institution.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the Senate Branch of the committee on enrolled bills. The Speaker announced the House branch of same committee to consist of Messrs. Ruffin, Cherry, Waugh, and Scott.

Convention Question.

Mr. Flemming, a bill to submit to the people at the next August election the question of "Convention" or "no Convention" to amend the Constitution, which was read the first time.

Mr. McLean moved the reference of the bill to the committee on amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Flemming did not wish this bill to go to that committee. He might be willing to have it sent to a select committee raised for that purpose, but he preferred to have it considered without the intervention of a committee.

Mr. Stevenson only desired that all these matters should be referred to the committee. He was a member of it, and it was best that they should have everything connected with this subject of amending the Constitution before them, and then they could report what amendments, in their opinion, ought to be adopted. The report of a committee was only an expression of opinion, and the House could adopt it or not, as it saw proper. He hoped that every amendment proposed would be referred to the committee.

Mr. Flemming was utterly opposed to its reference to the committee. The bill he had introduced merely proposed to submit an isolated question to the people. He did not consider this question as coming properly under the jurisdiction of the committee. It was appointed to consider amendments only. The bill proposed no amendments, but only to leave it to the people whether or not they will call a Convention.

Mr. McLean could not conceive why all matters relating to amending the Constitution should not be sent to this committee. He thought every proposition of this kind should be sent to it. There seemed to be a suspicion resting on the committee—a fear that the bill would not receive due consideration. He thought it entirely unfounded.

Mr. Avery understood the committee to have been raised to consider this whole question, and to consider in what way the Constitution should be amended. He thought it proper and parliamentary to refer all these matters to it. He did not fear the action of the committee, and it was nothing more than common courtesy to send everything on this subject to it. It was extraordinary that this bill should lie on the table, while every other amendment was referred to the committee. He should vote for the reference of this bill to that committee, and to send everything connected with the question in the same direction.

Mr. Foster of Davidson, said he was a member of the committee, and he wished the House to consider that it was composed of very old and reverend gentlemen. He thought it was in bad taste for the committee to insist upon the reference of this bill to them, when the mover of it did not desire such a disposition to be made of it, and should vote against the reference. He wanted nothing to do with a bill which the introducer was unwilling to trust to the committee. If it is referred, the committee will make such a report upon it as they think it their duty to do. He wanted no man's bill to be sent to that committee against his own wishes.

Mr. Ruffin should vote for the reference as a matter of duty to the House. He considered this bill germain to the subject under the consideration of the committee, and therefore it ought to be submitted to their consideration. The insinuations thrown out against the committee from various parts of this Hall, he was not disposed to submit to quietly. It seemed as if the action of the committee was looked to with suspicion. He could see no good reason for it. It was his duty as a member of that body to vote for the reference.

Mr. Flemming said, however unusual his course might appear, it was not more so than for a committee to claim the consideration of his bill. It was admitted that it was composed of young and inexperienced men, and that was a good reason why it should not be referred to them. He insisted that the committee had no power to consider the subject; its action was confined to the consideration of amendments. He was unwilling to submit to the action of the committee. Their decision would be dictating to the people of North Carolina, and he held that a committee of this House had no right to dictate to the people.

Mr. McLean wanted to know where the gentleman from Yancey got his information from, with respect to the action of the committee. No report had yet been made, and no one could know what opinion they entertained. He asked that this committee should be treated with the same consideration as other committees of this House. He could not conceive why reflections should be cast upon this committee; there was not the slightest reason for it. If this bill was not referred to them, he should ask the House to discharge the committee from any further consideration of the matter which they were instructed to consider.

Mr. Jones expressed his entire confidence in the committee; it was precisely the kind of a committee to which this question ought to have been referred. They were not committed either way, and were free to form correct and unprejudiced opinions. They were the very gentlemen of all others that should have been selected for this purpose, and this bill, and every matter connected with the subject, should be referred to them for consideration. At the begining of the session, it was usual to stake out the business of the session. One subject was given to one committee for consideration, and another subject to another committee. If this rule is departed from now, it will produce confusion, and interrupt the regular order of business. When the committee make a report, the whole subject will come up again.—Let them make a report, and then the House can take up this subject if it chooses.

Mr. Blow said he was a member of the committee, and should vote against the motion to refer. If the gentleman from Yancey was unwilling to trust the committee with the bill, he wanted nothing to do with it.

Mr. Erwin said he should vote against the reference, and desired to give his reasons for so doing. He had some fears with regard to the action of the committee; they did not exactly agree with him in his views. He did not wish to have the action of the Committee against the bill, but desired a direct vote on it from this House. He thought the committee were a little tinctured with old hunkerism—and feared they would not propose the amendments he wished to see carried out.

Mr. Stevenson remarked that the friends of this bill were afraid for the committee on amendments to the Constitution to get hold it, yet they professed to be willing to allow it to go to a select committee. They seemed quite anxious to send it to a committee which would be sure to make a favorable report upon it. Although this committee had been characterized as young and inexperienced, the gentleman on the other side seemed afraid that their report, which it was assumed would be an unfavorabe one, would carry so much weight with the House as to cause the bill to be snowed under. Their object seemed to be to get the bill referred to a select committee, and then secure the appointment of such a committee as would make a favorable report upon it.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, would vote for the reference. The bill ought to be sent to that committee together with everything relating to the subject. He understood those gentlemen who opposed the reference to fear that the bill would be snowed under by the action of the committee. He had no fears about it; he believed the committee would consider it fairly, and do full justice to it.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, was opposed to its reference, because he believed it his solemn duty to his constituents and to the freemen of North Carolina to do so. The committee, he believed, favored certain interests which were not the interests of his constituents. He was opposed to the reference for three reasons. First, because a majority of the committee were in favor of retaining the present basis; second, he feared the committee would make this a party question; and third, that the committee would delay their report to so late a day the Legislature would have no time to act upon it. He should vote against the reference, not out of any disrespect to the young gentlemen on the committee, but in the discharge of a duty he owed to his constituents. The House might as well proceed at once to consider this bill; the mind of every man was doubtless made up. He was not in favor of sending bills to a committee. Mr. Caldwell went on to say that it was time for the friends of the white basis to move; he was not one who would submit. He was going on to speak of the distribution of the school fund, when the Speaker interrupted him for alluding to a subject irrelevant to the matter under consideration.

Mr. Leach of Davidson, wished to state one reason why he should vote against the reference of this bill, and he should vote out of no disrespect whatever to the committee. He did not view this subject as a party question, but rather as a sectional one, and did not fear any party manoeuvre to strangle it. But he should vote against the reference because the committee had already partly settled upon their report, and he did not wish to impede their action with new matter.

Mr. Rayner should vote against the reference, not out of any disrespect to the committee, but because he thought there was no necessity for the action of a committee on it. Committees were appointed to arrange and digest business, but on this question the public mind was already made up. He was bound to vote against the reference, for two years ago, the subject was sent to a committee, and there delayed so long that no time was allowed for the action of the two Houses. If he was a member of the committee, he should thank the House for relieving him of this business. The committee entertained various sentiments on this question, and so did the members of the House. There was no possible way to harmonize public sentiment. He preferred to manage his own business, and in the case of his own bill, did not desire the action of a committee upon it. He repeated again, he intended no disrespect to that committee.

Mr. Avery remarked that some of the reasons adduced by the gentleman from Hertford, (Mr. Rayner) against reference, were good reasons for it. If every gentleman is to have his own bill here, and promulgate his own views, the business of the Legislature would never terminate. The same rule applied to this as to every other committee, and everything relating to the subject with the consideration of which they were charged, should be sent to them. He gave notice now that when this bill was disposed of, he should call up, as he had intended to do, the bill of the gentleman from Hertford, and also, the bill of the gentleman from Haywood, in order to have them referred to this committee. All of these bills were proper subjects for their consideration. When they made their report, the subject would come up again. It was an unusual and unparliamentry course to have a committee, and then refuse to send the business to it properly falling under its consideration. It was both proper and customary to dispose of business in this way, and it was calculated to expedite the transaction of business.

Mr. Rayner said his experience was different from that of the gentleman from Burke, [Mr. Avery.] He thought it the proper way to make all these bills the special order for a certain day. All of them could be taken up on one day and disposed of. He had intended to make such a motion. He had no idea that the report of the committee would have any influence with the House, and did not believe they could throw any additional light upon the subject under consideration. He wished to test the feeling and views of the House; he wanted to try the nerves of gentlemen on this question, and to see what they would do. The House could best dispose of this matter; it would be a herculean task for the committee to consider every proposition that any member of the House might choose to refer to them, and the best way was for the House to decide upon this question without the intervention of the committee.

Mr. Cherry was opposed to any amendment to the Consitution whatever; he went for the Constitution just as it was; he was opposed out and out to all amendments. He was no free suffrage or free soil man. He should vote against the reference as he desired a direct vote of the House upon it.

Mr. Foster of Davidson, did not believe the committee should have anything to do with this bill. He considered it a courtesy due to the mover of a bill to allow it to take such a direction as he wished. He was in favor of laying the motion to commit on the table.

Mr. Brogden was deeply surprised at the language of the gentleman from Guilford [Mr. Caldwell.] There was no use of having committees if everything relating to the various subjects which they were charged to consider, was not referred to them. This committee had half a dozen different propositions already before them, and it was proper that they should also have this. He concurred in opinion with the gentleman from Hertford, [Mr. Rayner,] that the committee was not a sectional one as viewed by the gentleman from Guilford [Mr. Caldwell.] The committee was composed of three western and two eastern men. All matters relating to amending the Constitution should be referred to this committee, and he trusted the House would sustain the motion to commit.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, intended no disrespect to that committee, nor to censure the chair for their appointment. But he saw that the committee was so constituted that its action would not accord with the views of his constituents, or of the freemen of North Carolina. It was true a majority of that committee were western men, but they were in favor of retaining the federal basis of representation, and therefore he was opposed to referring to them a bill to which he knew they were hostile. He repeated that he intended nothing disrespectful to the committee.

Mr. Rayner inquired of the gentleman from Surry [Mr. McLean] whether the committee were not already charged with the consideration of all these questions.

Mr. McLean said that the committee had been instructed to inquire into the expediency of submitting the question of "Convention" or "no Convention" to the people just as the bill proposed to do, and he was surprised that time had not been given the committee to report upon it. This bill seemed designed to forestall the action of the committee; he did not understand why the committee should have been charged with this very subject by resolution, and then a bill introduced without waiting for their action.

Mr. Rayner renewed his inquiry, whether the committee had not been charged with the whole subject.

Mr. McLean went on to remark that it was strange that before this committee reports, a bill should be introduced to forestall its action. He could not conceive why it should be so; there must be some reason not yet made known, why the friends of this bill objected to its reference. The reason might be that the committee would not make a report to suit them. He had not supposed that so much importance was attached to the report of the committee. He only asked that this committee should be treated with the same respect as other committees, and that all matters connected with this subject should be referred to them. He was disposed to give every thing that was sent to them a full consideration, and report such a bill as he thought proper.

Mr. Fleming thought the committee assumed authority not delegated to them. The committee was appointed to consider amendments to the Constitution; this bill proposed no amendment, but merely to submit the question to the people whether they would have a Convention or not. It was entirely a different question. The advocates of the bill ought not permit it to go to the committee. Bills were frequently strangled in committee, and he anticipated such action on this bill.

Mr. Blow said that the remarks of the gentleman from Guilford had convinced him that he was wrong. He said he knew that the committee were in favor of the federal basis of representation, and he should therefore vote for the reference.

Mr. Ruffin said the committee had been appointed to consider the whole subject; he considered this bill germane to the other proposition already referred to them, and should be sent to them also. He was not anxious that this bill should go to the committee, but he did think it should be treated with the same courtesy extended to other committees. The introducer of the bill had expressed himself willing to refer it to a select committee, but was unwilling that it should be sent to a committee already charged with the subject. There seemed to be a distrust of the committee, and one gentleman had remarked that the object of the reference was for the committee to snow the bill under, and not to give it due and full consideration. He thought, however, the committee were disposed to do justice to every matter that might be referred to them.

Mr. Jones, in addition to what he had said before, remarked that he concurred entirely in the opinion that the whole matter should be referred to this committee. In whatever light this refusal to refer might be viewed, it amounted to nothing less than a plain disrespect to the committee, and amounted to a discharge of the committee from any further consideration of the subject. Disrespect was not intended for it had been disavowed, but still it was nothing else. If this bill of Mr. Fleming's was adopted by the House, there would be no use of a report from the committee; this report would come too late. He repeated that a refusal to refer would be equivalent to a discharge of the committee.

Mr. Rayner said there was no species of parliamentary management or legerdemain, by which members could evade a direct vote on this question; there was no way in which they could get off without showing their hands. Bills were often strangled in the committee rooms, and if the object of the committee was to strangle this bill, it was no discourtesy to charge it. He alluded to party warfare in Washington City, and remarked that the passage of a bill frequently depended on the committee to which it was referred. He believed that a committee had a perfect right to strangle a bill if they thought it best to do so. If he had made any charge of disrespect, which he thought he had not, he disclaimed it. He could not understand how it was disrespectful to a committee for the House to refuse to send to them any bill. This debate be considered altogether premature. He inquired if there was not some system of parliamentary tactics at work to make this question of amending the Constitution a party question. A direct vote on these bills could not be evaded, even if they should be sent to the committee. The three bills now before the House were not likely to have the same dispatch in committee as in the House. He was determined to have an express vote on this subject. All he asked was that the committee would let him manage his own business in his own way—to let his bantling alone.

Mr. Walton desired to define his position. He opposed the reference of this bill, because he believed there was some wire working here to enable gentlemen to dodge a direct vote. He was in favor of an unlimited Convention. He said that the subject of amending the Constitution had been much discussed during the canvass last summer in his county. He and his colleague [Mr. Avery] did not agree. He was in favor of the white basis of representation, while his colleague sustained the federal basis. He wanted to see a direct vote on this question; and wanted to see how Democratic members from Whig counties intended to vote. If a majority of the House were in favor of this bill, he should be satisfied; but if this bill to call an unlimited Convention is voted down, he should oppose any and every amendment that might be offered.

Mr. Avery said he did not propose or intend at this time to fight over again with his colleague (Mr. Walton,) the battles of their campaign during the past summer, or occupy the time of the House in any personal controversy with him respecting their positions in that canvass. He should be ready to vote upon all the propositions relating to the amendment of the Constitution, and was then prepared to avow his opinions and declare his sentiments respecting the various amendments proposed. His opinions were fully formed not only as to the specific amendments which ought, in his judgment to be made, but also as to the mode and manner of making them. He thought he was better prepared to vote *now* than the gentleman from Hertford, (Mr. Rayner). The views and opinions of that gentleman had not been disclosed by him to the House as respects a single one of the various amendments to the Constitution which had been suggested in the House, or discussed before the people. Upon a motion of the gentleman from Wake, (Gen. Saunders,) made a few days ago, to refer certain propositions to this same committee, the gentleman from Hertford addressed the House at some length, and invited a general expression of opinion—commenting upon the propriety of a mutual interchange of sentiment between the members of this House at that time upon the important changes proposed to be made in the organic law of the State; but he finally took his seat, as he has done now, leaving the House in profound ignorance as to his views touching any of these important questions.

Mr. A. further said, he would inform his colleague that he was prepared to march up and vote upon all the questions presented. He desired to meet the question of Equal Suffrage as a distinct and independent proposition, and he hoped to see other gentlemen who had been its advocates, meet that question and vote upon it isolated and alone; and when that issue was thus presented he was anxious to see whether they covered themselves under convention bills or propositions to refer the matter to the people. He was willing to face all the other propositions in the same way. Mr. A. said he should not vote for the bill proposing a convention, nor should he vote for the bill which makes provision for submitting the question of Equal Suffrage to the popular vote, for the people had already decided that matter by an overwhelming voice. The people of North Carolina would be startled by the announcement that the present Legislature proposed to amend the Constitution by a convention at an expense of forty thousand dollars, when nearly all the advocates of constitutional reform in the State had told them during the late canvass, that the amendments suggested could and would be made in the simple and economical mode prescribed by the Constitution itself—of a legislative enactment. He believed the people were decidedly in favor of the latter mode of making the amendments they desired, and they were not expecting any other action by the Legislature.

Mr. A. further said *he had* avowed in his canvass before his constituents, as alleged by his colleague, [Mr. Walton,] that he should sustain the federal basis of reprerentation, and although he was a western man, and identified with that section of the State in interest and feeling, he felt bound to sustain the federal feature in the Constitution, because it had its origin in a compromise between the east and west; and besides all this, that it would be hazardous to agitate this question of the white and federal basis in North Carolina at this particular juncture of our National affairs. He said that he represented a high-toned and liberal constituency. Their liberality was eminently exhibited in their disregarding mere differences of opinion on party politics of the day, and conferring upon him the honor of representing them in that Hall.

His constituents were disposed to adhere to the compromises of our State Constitution as to the Federal basis, and maintain it in good faith, provided their eastern brethren acted justly toward them. There was no excitement among them on that subject; but if the east should use any preponderance they have in the two Houses (by reason of this Federal feature in our representation,) in such way as to injure the interests of the west, by unequal or partial legislation, or by failing to make such appropriations as would place each portion of the State on an equality; then, his constituents might regard the compromises of our Constitution as no longer binding upon them, and might insist on a change of the basis of representation, or on any other change of the organic law that would give the west additional strength in either branch of the Legislature. Mr. A. again argued, that all these propositions relating to the mode and manner of amending the Constitution, should be referred to the committee raised for the purpose of considering those questions; and that when the committee made their Report, all the different propositions and measures relating to constitutional reform, could be fairly and fully debated and discussed at the same time.

The motion to refer was then adopted—yeas 70, nays 45, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Avery, Barnes, of Edgecombe, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridges, Brogden, Clanton, Cockerham, Cotton, Davidson, Dickinson, Durham, Eaton, Eure, Flynt, Fonville, Harrison, Herring, Hill of Caswell, Hill of New Hanover, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, Leach of Johnston, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, McClees, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, Person of Moore, Person of Northampton, Pigott, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, Sanders of Johnston, Sanderson, Sheek, Sherrill, Steele, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Tripp, Waugh, Williams of Pitt, Williams, of Mecklenburg, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—70.

Nays.—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Barco, Bogle, Caldwell of Rowan, Caldwell of Guilford, Campbell, Cherry, Dargan, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Erwin, Farmer, Flemming, Foard, Foster of Davidson, Foster of Wilkes, Gordon, Hackney, Hays of Cherokee, Hayes of Cleveland, Hill, of Brunswick, Jarvis, Leach of Davidson, Locke, Love, Maultsby, McKoy, McMillan, Parham, Rayner, Russell, Scott, Sharp, Sherrard, Shinpock, Siler, Simmons, Sloan, Thornburgh, Walton, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley—45.

Mr. Avery moved to take up from the table Mr. Love's bill calling a convention to amend the Constitution, in order to move to refer it to the committee on amendments to the Constitution. The ayes and noes were called on the motion to take up.

Mr. Pigott moved an adjournment. At the request of the Speaker, the motion was withdrawn, and the Speaker laid before the House a message from the Governor, transmitting the biennial report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

Mr. Erwin moved to adjourn. Mr. Thigpen called for the ayes and noes. The motion was withdrawn. Mr. Love renewed the motion. The question was taken, and the Speaker was unable to decide by the sound. The House divided, and there were 56 ayes, and 55 noes; so the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Tuesday, December 3, 1850.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

Mr. Drake, the Senator from Nash, who had been confined by indisposition, appeared in his seat to-day.

Mr. Washington presented a memorial praying for an act emancipating Elias Counsel, a boy of color. Referred to committee on Propositions and Greivances.

Mr. Washington, from the Judiciary committee, made reports accompanied by bills, which were read the first time and passed. Said bills will be noticed on their second reading.

Mr. Cameron reported from the committee on Corporations, the bill amending the act incorporating the town of Gatesville, and recommended its passage. Laid on the table. Mr. Cameron reported other bills, which will be noticed on their second reading.

A communication from Gov. Manly, covering the biennial report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, was received from the Commons, and the proposition to print the same and refer it to the committee on Finance, was agreed to.

A message from the Commons, stating that they had passed the engrossed bill to incorporate the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company. Read and referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Woodfin, from the Judiciary committee, reported the bill to repeal an act abolishing Jury trials in Rutherford and Cleaveland, and recommended its passage. Laid on the table.

Mr. Joyner introduced a bill authorizing the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company to issue bonds. Read and referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the bill to incorporate the Tennessee River Rail Road Company was taken up and referred to the commitee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Hoke introduced a bill to establish the Rock Spring Camp-ground, in the County of Lincoln, and to incorporate the trustees of the same. Read and referred to committee on Corporations.

Mr. Bynum presented the claim of the Executor of Isaac Lollar against the State. Referred to committee on Claims.

Mr. Washington introduced the following Resolution, which was referred to the committee on the Library:

Resolved. That John H. Wheeler have permission to borrow books from the State Library, to be used in this City, upon giving his receipt to the Librarian therefor; and also make or cause to be made extracts from such books or records as are in the Executive Department, as may be useful to him.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road bill, which, on motion of Mr. Nixon, was laid on the table.

Mr. Thomas from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill incorporating the Ashville and Greenville Plank Road Company, with sundry amendments, and recommended its passage. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker announced the reception of a message from the Senate transmitting the following engrossed bills and resolutions: A bill to incorporate the Fayettevillle and Southern Plank Road Company; a resolution in favor of Francis J. Prentiss and others; a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Bridge Company. All of which were read the first time.

Petitions and Memorials.

Mr. Sharp presented the petition of Robert Rogers and others, citizens of Buncombe county, praying his restoration to the rights of a free citizen; referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Leach, of Johnson, several memorials praying the Legislature not to incorporate Divisions of Sons of Temperance; referred to the same committee.

Bills and Resolutions.

Mr. Stowe presented a bill to incorporate Mountain Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., Lincolnton; referred to committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Jones, a bill declaring that the offence of exciting slaves to insurrection shall not be bailable and for other purposes; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. W. McNeill, a bill to incorporate the town of Lumberton, in the county of Robeson; referred to committee on Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. Bogle, the Judiciary committee were instructed to enquire in the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace on promissary notes not to exceed one thousand dollars.

Mr. Steele, a bill to incorporate the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of North Carolina; referred to committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, presented a resolution instructing the committee on education to enquire into the expediency of making several alterations in the Common School law. Adopted.

Mr. Flynt, a bill to give the name of Crawford to the county seat of Forsyth, and for other purposes; referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Avery, a bill to exempt volunteers and regular soldiers in the late war with Mexico who were in active service, from militia duty; referred to committee on Military Affairs.

Also a bill amending the militia law, so that persons are no longer exempted from bearing arms from conscientious scruples; referred to committee on Military Affairs.

Reports from Committees.

Mr. Jones, from the committee on Private Bills, reported in favor of the passage of the bill creating a new county by the name of Yadkin, out of the county of Surry.

Mr. McLean remarked in substance as follows:

Mr. Speaker, I shall detain the House but a short time in explanation of this bill. It proposes to divide the county of Surry centrally or nearly so, making the Yadkin River the dividing line, except that, that portion of the county called *Little Surry* lies on the East of the Yadkin.

At last May Term of the County Court of Surry a majority of the magistrates were on the bench, and made an order directing the Sheriff to open the polls at each precinct, where the people might have an opportunity to vote "division or "no division"; which was accordingly done, and resulted in the following vote: For division 1260—against division 960. The subject of division was but little discussed by the candidates on either side. Both political parties in the Commons ran a full ticket, and every candidate announced from the stump every day that they were willing to abide that vote, and if elected would consider themselves instructed to act accordingly in the Legislature. If this division is effected each of the two counties will be as large or larger in territory than one-half the counties in the State now are. There can be no difficulty either, on the score of population, for the county on the south side of the river, according to the late census, will contain about twelve thousand inhabitants, and that on the north side about eight thousand.

I do not intend here to enter into a discussion of the reasons which were urged on this subject, for or against it at home, for I consider the vote on that subject conclusive, and by that I am instructed to cast my vote in favor of this bill. The name proposed for the new county is that of Yadkin, the same name as that of the noble and beautiful stream which flows along her borders. It is an Indian name, and I think it is desirable that in naming towns or counties that the primitive names given by the aborigines of this country should be retained.

Mr. Sheek called for the reading of several certificates relating to a division of the county; he presumed there would be no opposition to the bill.

Mr. McMillan also made some remarks in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, moved to strike out Yadkin as the name of the county, and insert that of Harnett, in honor of a citizen of North Carolina who spent a large fortune during the revolution in behalf of the country.

The amendment of Mr. Caldwell was lost, and bill passed its second reading, Ayes 83, Noes 25.

Mr. Steele, from the committee on Education, reported in favor of the passage of the Resolution authorizing the President and Directors of the Literary Board to loan $2,000 to the Mount Pleasant Academy, in the county of Cherokee, with an amendment, which was adopted; and the bill passed its second reading.

Also, in favor of the passage of the resolution to authorize the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, to loan $3,000 to the Chowan Female Institute.

Upon this a debate of considerable length sprung up. Mr. Stowe opposed the passage of the resolution. He wished to test the question, and to ascertain how far the Legislature intended to go in favor of making loans, or rather donations, to these Institutions. Mr. Steele, Mr. Cherry, and Mr. Hayes of Cherokee, advocated the principle involved in the passage of this resolution. Mr. Stevenson opposed it, and thought that these corporations were irresponsible.

Mr. Brogden offered an amendment, which was adopted, and the resolution then passed its second reading—Ayes 68, Noes 43, as follows:

Ayes.—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Avery, Bogle, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Caldwell of Guilford, Campbell, Cherry, Clanton, Cockerham, Dargan, Davidson, Dickinson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Durham, Erwin, Eure, Farmer, Fleming, Flynt, Foster of Davidson, Foster of Wilkes, Hackney, Harrison, Hayes of Cherokee, Hayes of Caldwell, Herring, Hill of Brunswick, Hill of Caswell, Jerkins, Johnston, Kallum, Leach of Davidson, Locke, Love, Maultsby, McKay, McLean, McMillan, Wm. McNeill, N. McNeill, Mizell, Parham, Pegram, Person of Northampton, Pigott, Rayner, Russell, Scott, Sharp, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stubbs, Sheek, Thornburgh, Thornton, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiggins, Wilson, and Winston—68.

Noes.—Messrs. Barco, Barnes of Edgecombe, Blow, Bridgers, Brogden, Cotten, Eaton, Fonville, Gordon, Hill of New Hanover, Jarvis, Jones, Kelly, Leach of Johnston, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McCleese, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Person of Moore, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, Sanders of Johnston, Saunderson, Sherrill, Sherard, Simmons, Stevenson, Stowe, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Waugh, Wiliams of Greene, Williams of Mecklenburg, and Winstead—43.

Unfinished business.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, being the motion to refer Mr. Love's bill calling a convention to amend the Constitution, to the committee on amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Fleming said he was sorry to resist, but he must protest against the reference of these bills, when its object was their destruction. He protested against it as an extraordinary course.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, was sorry to find that the motives which had drawn forth his remarks on yesterday had been misconstrued. He opposed the reference of these bills to this committee, because it was a party and a sectional one. He should be opposed to the reference to the committee even if he knew it to be in favor of the white basis. He thought this whole subject ought to go to a committee composed of equal numbers of both sections, and of both parties of this House. He should offer such a resolution, if it was not deemed disrespectful to the committee or to the Speaker of this House. He wanted to put this whole matter above party. He thought it impossible to carry any amendments through this House, in the manner provided by the Constitution, and the Reporter understood him to say, he was opposed to all amendments if a convention could not be called.

Mr. Sharpe called the ayes and noes on the motion to refer, and the bill was referred—Ayes 70, Noes 41.

On motion of Mr. Avery, Mr. Rayner's bill to call a convention to amend the Constitution, was taken up, and referred to the same committee.

Bill on Second Reading.

Mr. Stevenson moved to take up bill concerning Sheriffs' and Constables' bonds, which was agreed to. Mr. Eaton proposed an amendment, which was agreed to, and bill passed its second reading.

Bills on Third Reading.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: A bill to incorporate Windsor Male Academy—a bill to restore jury trials to the County Court of Buncombe—a bill concerning original attachments—a bill to incorporate Oriental Lodge, No. 24, I. O. O. F., Colerain, Bertie county—a bill to incorporate Colerain Female Academy—and a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company.

A message was received from his Excellency, the Governor, transmitting the report of the commissioners appointed to supervise the operations of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Person of Moore, the standing order of the House respecting the time of meeting in the morning, was amended, so that the House hereafter should meet at 11 o'clock.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

Wednesday, December 4, 1850.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

Mr. Clark presented the memorial of sundry officers and privates of the several regiments of the 5th and 17th Brigades of militia, praying for an amendment of the militia laws of this State. Referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Pender introduced a bill to incorporate Esperanza Lodge No. 28 of the Odd Fellows, and a bill to incorporate Maratoch Division No. 88, Sons of Temperance; which were referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Barringer a bill to provide for paying witnesses in certain cases. Referred to Judiciary committee.

Mr. Grist a bill to incorporate a Bank in the town Washington. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Nixon presented a memorial from the Board of Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, relating to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Cameron, from the committee on Corporations, reported the bill to incorporate the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, and recommended its passage. Laid on the table. Mr. Cameron also reported the bill to establish the Rock Spring Campground, in the County of Lincoln, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration; which was not agreed to.

Mr. McMillan presented the petition of Theophilus D. Odham, in relation to the opening a communication for the passage of fish between Bogue and Bear Inlets, by way of Inshore Creek, in the County of Onslow. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Cameron, from the committee on Corporations, reported the bill incorporating the Murfreesborough Joint Stock Building Company, and recommended its passage. Laid on the table. Mr. Cameron from the same committee, reported the bill to amend an act passed in 1833–'4, establishing the Bank of the State, and recommended its passage. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Barringer,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of making provision for hereafter requiring the attendance of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals upon each session of the Legislature, in order to revise all bills of a public character previous to their enrollment and ratification as laws; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Lane introduced a bill to incorporate Union Institute in the County of Randolph. Referred to committee on Education and the Literary Fund.

The bill to incorporate Fulton Lodge, in the town of Salisbury—the bill to amend the 7th section of 5th chapter of Revised Statutes in relation to apprentices—the bill to amend the act establishing the town of Gatesville—and the bill to repeal an act abolishing Jury trials in the Counties of Rutherford and Cleaveland, were read the second time and passed.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill authorizing the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company to issue bonds, and recommended its passage. Laid on the table.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee on Turnpike Roads and Cherokee Lands, reported the resolution in favor of John Cockerham. Read a second time.

Received from the House of Commons a message, transmitting a communication from the Governor, accompanied by a report from the Commissioners charged with the supervision of the affairs of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, with a proposition to print the same. Proposition to print concurred in.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, being the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Woodfin, providing for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, on its second reading. Mr. Woodfin addressed the Senate for about an hour, in advocacy of his bill, and in favor generally of a change in the Constituton so as to establish the white basis of representation. He said he had no doubt a large majority of the people of the State were for Equal Suffrage; if for that, it followed as a consequence, that the basis should be changed, so as to make one white man in his District, for instance, weigh as much in legislation as a white man in Warren. He spoke against both the

Senate and Commons basis, and endeavored to show that we might alter the federal basis in the Commons without laying ourselves open to the charge of refusing here at home what we claimed in the House of Representatives at Washington—representation based upon slaves. He said there was a wide difference between the two cases. We had talked much about the aggressions of Northern majorities, but the minority was oppressed here by the majority; and we should do justice at home, before we talked of overshadowing majorities from abroad. He said our State Constitution was less equal and just in its provisions on this subject than any other in the Union—that the *people* of the State had never had a full and fair voice in making or amending the Constitution—that the Convention at Halifax which framed it, was ruled by the landholders and householders, and that the Convention of 1835 was fettered and tied down by legislative limitations; and that the people, instead of being represented in it in proportion to numbers, were represented only by counties, each County having the same number of Delegates. He wanted a free and unrestricted Convention, in which the people could be heard. He thought it impossible to effect desired reforms by legislative enactment. The propositions were too numerous and various—the necessary majority in the two Houses could not agree upon them, and hence the necessity for a Convention.

[We have not attempted to report Mr. Woodfin at length. We have given only some of the main heads of his Speech, which, we learn, is to be written out for publication.]

After the conclusion of Mr. Woodfin's remarks, Mr. Bower moved to refer the bill to the committee on amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Gilmer asked why refer it? The bill was before the Senate—it had been read a second time, and the question now was upon its passage. He could see no reason for the reference, and he regarded the motion of the Senator from Ashe as unfriendly to the bill. He wanted a direct vote upon the merits of the bill.

Mr. Bower said that various projects had been submitted for amending the Constitution—that a committee had been raised on this very subject, and he thought it, right that this bill should go to that committee, to be maturely considered. The reason he had not moved this reference on the first reading, was because he was willing that the author of the bill should be heard. He had been heard at length, and he was of the opinion that the bill should be referred. He had accordingly moved the reference.

Mr. Caldwell of B., opposed the reference. He thought the Senator from Ashe had assigned no good reason for his motion. All the friends of the bill desired was a fair chance in open Senate. He did not wish the bill to be sent to a prejudiced committee. He said the Senator from Ashe had raised a suicidal hand against the bill, and he was surprised at his course, coming as he did from a Western county.

Mr. Bower said he hoped he would be allowed the same rights here which were enjoyed by the Senator from Burke. He was not responsible to that gentleman, but to his constituents. He had reasons for his course satisfactory to his own mind, and he did not fear to meet his constituents. They would understand his action and the reasons for it. He had moved only what was fair and proper, under the circumstances, and he should *not* withdraw the motion.

Mr. Courts could perceive no good reason for the warmth and the surprise expressed on the other side, at this motion of the Senator from Ashe. Why not refer this bill? It was a proposition of the first importance—it involved the gravest and most momentous results, and the Senate should *not* act hastily upon it. He was for the reference, if for no other reason that the bill might be maturely considered. He had understood the Senator from Guilford to say that he would have voted for this reference on the first reading. If so then, why not now? Were not the reasons for such a vote much stronger now than then? He thought so. The author of the bill had been heard—his arguments were now before the Senate, including the committee; and he thought the friends of the measure ought to thank the Senator from Ashe for having delayed his motion till they had been heard. We might dispense with our committees at once, if we did not refer, for mature consideration, so important a bill as this.

Mr. Washington should vote for the reference. Why raise committees unless they are to act? There were other propositions for Constitutional amendments already before the committee, and he could see no reason why this bill should have the preference of remaining before the Senate. Under any circumstances it ought to be referred, but more especially was this the proper course, as this bill involved the gravest and most important matters.

Mr. Thomas moved an adjournment, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Shepard said he was surprised at some of the positions of the Senator from Buncombe. He did not propose to reply to him at present, but he might notice some of these positions on a future occasion. He agreed with the Senator from Ashe that this bill ought to be referred. He wanted all the various projects for Constitutional amendments laid before the committee—he was willing that all the tinkers upon the Constitution should have a chance; and it might be, after they had all tried their hands, that something might be patched up and palmed off on the people as an improvement on that noble instrument.

The question then recurring on the motion to refer said bill, it was determined in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Arendell, Barrow, Berry, Brower, Bond, Bunting, Bynum, Caldwell of M., Cameron, Canaday, Clarke, Collins, Courts, Drake, Eborn, Grist, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, Joyner, McMillan, Malloy, Nixon, Pender, Richardson, Rogers, Sessoms, Shepard, Sherrod, Speight, Thomas, Thompson, Washington, Watson, Willey, Williamson, Barnard, and Wooten—40.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barringer, Caldwell of B., Davidson, Gilmer, Haughton, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, and Woodfin—9.

On motion of Mr. Berry, the bill heretofore introduced by him, providing for an amendment of the Constitution, was taken up and referred to the committee on Constitutional amendments.

On motion of Mr. Lillington, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Winstead presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Person county, protesting against the incorporation of religious and moral reform societies, and particularly of the order of the Sons of Temperance. Mr. Winstead moved its reference to the committee on Propositions and Grievances, which was not agreed to, and the memorial was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, a memorial from sundry citizens of Guilford county, praying amendments to the existing Revenue laws of the State, so as to afford protection and encouragement to the mechanic arts within the State by laying suitable taxes upon the Merchants or venders of articles, the manufacture of other States, which may come in competition with mechanical labor in this State; referred to committee on Finance.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Avery a bill to provide relief for the purchasers of Cherokee lands at the sale of 1838, and to secure a portion of the debts due the State; referred to the committee on Cherokee lands.

On motion of Mr. Wiley, the committee on the Library were instructed to examine, in the office of the Secretary of State, the manuscript journals of the Colonial Legislature of North Carolina; and also the journals of the Provincial Congress, and of the Councils of Safety, organized and held during the years 1775 and 1776, and that they report upon the expediency and probable cost of printing one hundred copies of each.

Mr. Wiley explained that there was but one copy of these journals in existence, and that if any accident happened to them, the legislative history of that period would be lost. He wished a small number of copies to be printed, so that this interesting portion of the history of North Carolina may be preserved.

Mr. Erwin introduced a bill to incorporate New Bridge Company in the county of Buncombe; referred to committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Williams of Mecklenburg, a resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Union county; referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Wilson, a bill providing for the appointment of a superintendant of Common Schools in each Congressional District of the State, and for other purposes; ordered to be printed, and to be referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Douthit a bill to amend the revenue act of 1848–9; referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Adams, a bill to incorporate Logan Lodge, No. 121, Ancient York Masons, Jameston, N. C.; referred to committee on Private Bills.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing to go into an election of Comptroller to-morrow at 1 o'clock. Mr. Stowe moved to lay the message on the table, which was not agreed to. The House then refused to agree to the proposition of the Senate.

Mr. Stowe moved to send a message to the Senate proposing to go into an election of Comptroller to-day at 1 o'clock, which was agreed to.

Mr. Leach of Johnston, a resolution in favor of the late Sheriff of Johnston; referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Love, a resolution providing for the safe keeping of the maps and documents relating to public surveys, and Internal Improvements of the State, and for other purposes; referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Drake, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law on the dignity of debts of deceased persons so as to make all *bona fide* debts due from the estate of any deceased person, whether open accounts, bonds or judgments, of equal dignity.

Mr. Barnes of Edgecombe, presented a petition, accompanied by a bill, to lay off a new county by the name of Wilson, from parts of Edgecombe, Wayne, Johnston, and Nash; referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Boykin, the committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of changing the time of possession of property listed for taxation, from first of April as now required to first of July.

Mr. Wiggins a bill to incorporate the Granville Plank Road Company; referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Amis introduced the following resolutions, which were referred to the committee on negro Slavery:

1. *Resolved*, That the constitutional oath prescribed to members of Congress, "faithfully to observe the Constitution," requires them to enact whatever laws may be necessary to secure the full, perfect and speedy attainment of all the provisions of the Constitution; and that any failure to do so, is a violation of the Constitution and in derogation of their solemn oath.

2. *Resolved*, That the law known as the "Fugitive Slave Law," passed by Congress at its last session, or some other equally efficient, is necessary to secure the full, perfect and speedy execution of one of the most important provisions of the Constitution; and that Congress in enacting said law, acted in pursuance of the plainest requirements of Constitutional duty.

3. *Resolved*, That all efforts to repeal said law, or in any way to hinder or defeat or delay the delivery of persons held to service or labor in any State under the laws thereof, upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due, are flagrant violations of the Constitution; and that those who engage in such efforts, manifest not only a heedless indifference to constitutional duty, but a deep seated and unrelenting hostility to the constitution and the Union.

4. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of those who love the Union and desire its preservation, to co-operate against those who thus manifest a disposition to destroy it, and compel them to submit to the Constitution, and the laws passed in accordance therewith, or take measures to drive them from the Union.

5. *Resolved therefore*, That in order to ascertain who they are that thus meditate the destruction of our Government, against whom every lover of his country should unite in defence of the Constitution, our Northern brethren be, and they are hereby requested, fully and fairly to meet the questions herein referred to, and, by convention or legislative action, to declare unequivocally for or against the Union and the Constitution in all its parts and with all its requirements.

6. *Resolved*, That any unreasonable delay on the part of any State to take its position, will be considered as a determination to treat with indignity the just complaints of a grossly wronged people; and that we shall feel warranted in shaping our course accordingly.

7. *Resolved*, That our brethern of the Southern States are earnestly requested to unite with us in the position we have taken of union and co-operation against the enemies of the Union.

8. *Resolved*, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit forthwith to the Governors of the several States of the Union a copy of the foregoing resolutions, with a request that they submit them without delay to the Legislatures of their respective States, if in session, or, if the Legislatures be not in session, to place them with all convenient despatch before the people.

Mr. Winstead presented a bill to exempt overseers of public roads from military duty; referred to committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Person, of Moore, from the committee on Finance, reported against the bill to amend the revenue act of 1846–'7; on motion of Mr. Pigott, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee on Private Bills, reported in favor of the passage of the bill incorporating Falling Creek Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F. Rockingham, Richmond county, and of the bill to incorporate Mountain Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F. Lincolnton, both of which passed their second reading.

Also, against the passage of the bill concerning fishing in the Roanoke and Cashie rivers, taking off one of the lay days.

Mr. Person, of Northampton, moved to lay this bill on the table; not agreed to.

Messrs. Cherry, Mizell, Pope, Winston, Person, of Northampton, and Erwin debated the bill at length. The question being taken, the bill was rejected.

Mr. Pigott from the committee on private bills, reported in favor of the passage of the bill incorporating Cedar Hill Division No. 16, S. of T., Anson county,

Mr. Leach of Johnston, moved to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to.

On the question "shall this bill pass its second reading," Mr. McLean demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Pope offered an amendment, reserving to the Legislature the right to repeal, alter, or modify the act of incorporation.

Mr. Steele opposed the amendment, and gave notice that a slight speech might be expected from him in answer to those who opposed these acts of incorporation; and he called upon them to state their reasons if they had any.

Mr. Jones said he was opposed to incorporating these societies called the Sons of Temperance. He said there was a tendency in these institutions to meddle in politics; and he alluded to the recent State election in Delaware, and the Corporation election in Raleigh, as evidence of the correctness of his position. They were good societies, and he wished them success as long as they confined themselves within their proper sphere of action. But on account of this tendency to political influence, he must oppose these acts of incorporation.

Mr. Pope briefly advocated his amendment.

Mr. Dargan made a long speech in favor of the Order of the Sons of Temperance and in favor of temperance generally.

Without final action, the House at 2 o'clock, adjourned.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Republic.]

Terrific and Destructive Tornado—The town of Cape Girardeau Demolished—Seventy or Eighty Houses blown to pieces—A great number of Lives lost, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30. One of the most appalling and destructive tornadoes which has been experienced in the Mississippi Valley for several years occurred about two o'clock in the afternoon. It swept over the town of Cape Girardeau, situated on the Mississippi river just below St. Louis, and demolished some seventy or eighty buildings, many of them the finest and principal business houses in the place.

The Baptist and Catholic churches and the Catholic convent were destroyed.

The steamboat Saranac had her upper works completely blown off, and several persons on her were severely injured, and some probably, were drowned.

The wharf-boat was blown from her moorings, and almost irreparably injured.

In order that you may judge of the tremendous violence of the storm, I will state that a cow was unceremoniously lifted off her feet on terra firma and deposited in the top of a tree, sixty feet from the ground.

The loss of life by this awful visitation cannot as yet be ascertained, but it is certainly very great, as numbers are doubtless buried beneath the ruins of the fallen buildings. There are also a great number of persons who are seriously injured, and some of them are so crippled and maimed that they will never recover from the effects.

The town is literally torn in pieces, and looks truly wo-begone. Many citizens who were this morning to be seen with light hearts and smiling faces, are to-night wrapped either in the arms of death, or else are weeping for their friends who have been thus untimely swept away.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1850.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Our readers will find full sketches in our paper to-day, of the proceedings of the two Houses from Monday to Wednesday inclusive.

On Thursday, in the Senate, no business of importance was transacted. That body was engaged, for the most part of the day's sitting, on Bills and Resolutions on their second reading, and in receiving Reports from Committees.

In the Commons, on Thursday, Mr. McLean Chairman of the Committee, made a Report from a majority of the Committee on Constitutional amendments, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the matters referred to them. The Committee reported against the proposition to submit the election of Judges and Justices of the Peace to the people—against an amendment limiting the Legislature in its appropriations of the public money, and in favor of Equal Suffrage, accompanied by a bill. Mr. Foster, of Davidson, submitted a minority report, accompanied by a bill, leaving it to the people to say whether they will have a Convention or not, and if so, making provisions for an election of Delgates. The whole question of Constitutional Reform will probably be discussed in the House during the ensuing week.

On Monday next the two Houses will assemble in the Commons Hall to compare the votes for Governor; and on Tuesday the Resolutions of Mr. Bridges, in relation to the North Carolina Rail Road, will come up for consideration in the Commons.

On Thursday last Maj. William J. Clarke, of this City, was elected Comptroller of State over William F. Collins, Esq., by the following vote: Clarke 87, Collins 73, scattering 3. We announce this result with sincere gratification. Maj. Clarke is worthy, in every respect, of the confidence reposed in him by his friends and of the honor thus bestowed upon him. He will make one of the best officers the State ever had. We consider him peculiarly qualified for the post, and we are confident he will so discharge his duties as to attach his numerous friends still more strongly to him. We know the man.

The most important office in the gift of this Legislature—that of Treasurer—is yet to be filled. This election will take place some time next week. The people expect a Democrat to be elected to this post, and it is the duty of Democratic members to see that this is done. There is no safety in scattering votes, or in voting agaiest the party nominees. The Whigs have had the State Government for fourteen years, and in all that period they have uniformly preferred and promoted their own men. We owe it to our principles, to our self-respect as a party, and to the Governor elect, to adopt the same course towards them; and especially with reference to this important office of Treasurer. We hope, therefore, that our friends will present a united front in this election, and that a sound and able Democrat will be elected.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Greely, of the Tribune, who speaks for the Anti-Slavery men generally, says "there are probably at this moment fifty thousand runaway slaves in the free States, and as yet hardly ten have been remanded to slavery, since this law was enacted." He also says, "should one in every five of the fugitive slaves now residing in the free States be arrested under that law, *it would be impossible to return them to slavery*"; and he then shows why and how it would be impossible. Public opinion, not active opposition to the law, would make it impossible. Greely goes for a repeal, or an "essential modification" of the law; and he says the South shall never have peace until this is done.

Mr. Willis H. Hughes, of Georgia, who recently went to Boston to reclaim his slaves—the Crafts—has written a letter giving a full account of his failure and treatment there. He says:

"In referrence to the abolition sentiment in Boston, I would state this circumstance: All the time the excitement was going on with me, there was no protection of the city authorities offered me, and none turned out in my favor. But when George Thompson, the English abolition lecturer, was expected—and a meeting was announced to receive him, it was rumored that a mob might assemble on his reception, and the mayor *instantly ordered out the city officers to attend and suppress any mob*—showing that the city authorities were disposed to give protection to an abolitionist, which they had withheld from me while engaged in my lawful business; and my opinion is, if we had succeeded in arresting the negroes, that they would have been rescued by the citizens.

In conclusion, to give a full history of my visit to Boston would occupy too much time and patience. I will, therefore, conclude by saying that I went to Boston as an agent to execute a lawful trust, thinking I should be protected and assisted by the laws of my country. But, on the contrary, from the first, the laws of the country, instead of proving a protectection, *were made an engine of cruelty, oppression, injustice, and abuse: so that my life was constantly endangered; and this without the first offer of assistance from government—national, State, or city.* I feel that every man who has a southern heart in his bosom—and would maintain the honor of his country, should sustain the southern-rights cause by every constitutional measure, until our rights are acknowledged and justice obtained."

It is evident from this letter of Mr. Hughes, that the Marshal for Massachusetts did not perform his duty; yet his conduct on this occasion has been expressly and officially approved by President Fillmore, and he has been continued in office!

Mr. McPheeters, whose servant girl was taken from him at Pittsburgh by the Abolitionists, has returned to this City, his native place, and we have had a conversation with him on the subject. He says the Marshal told him he would act for him, but that action would be useless. In the first place, the Marshal said the girl could not be found, and in the second, if found, the mob would certainly have prevented him from restoring her to her master! We hope Mr. McPheeters will make out a statement of the facts for the public.

CONGRESS.

This body assembled on Monday last. All the members from this State were in their seats, with the exception of Mr. Stanly.

Nothing of importance transpired on Monday and Tuesday. The Union of Wednesday last says:

"In the Senate, yesterday, it was ordered, on the motion of Mr. Mangum, that the standing committees be appointed by the President of the Senate. Mr. Hale submitted a resolution calling for the proceedings of a court-martial in the case of a soldier charged with mutiny. Mr. Benton gave notice that he would introduce several bills—among which is a bill to suppress the salt tax; a bill to provide for the location and construction of a central national highway; and a bill to accelerate the sale of public lands, and pay the public debt, and to extinguish the federal title to lands within the new States, &c.

The House re-elected the Rev. R. R. Gurley as Chaplain. Both Houses fixed the daily hour of meeting at twelve o'clock."

We shall keep our readers duly advised of all the important movements in this body.

It is rumored that *another* attempt will soon be made to arrest a fugitive slave in Boston!

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Gov. Manly, in his Message, "cannot undertake to say" whether a majority of the people of the State are in favor of alterations in the Constitution or not; but he nevertheless thinks that a law ought to be passed at once "for taking the sense of the voters upon the question of *change* or *no change*." If "*no change*" should prevail, why then Equal Suffrage would be defeated; but if the people should vote for a "*change*," the next step, as doubtless anticipated by the Governor, would be *an unlimited Convention!* Is he in favor of that? Are the Whig leaders for it? If so, why not say so in so many words? Why this evasion? Why this marching up and falling back? Why not meet the question at once and like men?

The Governor furthermore says that this "demand for reform" has grown so rapidly that it now "embraces a change in the basis of representation in the General Assembly." Who put that "demand" in? Who raised it up, from the dust of repeated and signal defeats, and gave to it vitality and official sanction? Gov. Manly; and yet he lacks the candor to say that *he* is for it, or that he considers the demand for it a just and reasonable one. It was "a good enough at Morgan" on the stump; but it is handled in his Message as if he was afraid of it—as if it had pushed itself forward without being called for. The truth is, this point in his Message is the most insidious and uncandid part of the entire document. He *hints* what he feared to *say*; and he essays to put the Legislature on a course of policy, by his "change" and "no change" suggestion, which he, himself, as a private citizen, would no doubt vote against at the polls. But this, in *his* public career, is not suprising. It is on a level with his silence *in the East*, in 1844, on the School Fund question, and his advocacy, *in the West*, in the same campaign, of a distribution of that Fund according to white population; and it is in perfect keeping with the course of many of his Eastern friends in the late campaign, who denied that he had taken this latter ground in the West, and who were only informed and *convinced* of their error by the plain and pointed revelations of his annual Message. We charged, in the late campaign, that he had not only taken ground in favor of the white basis for the School Fund, but in relation to representation in the Legislature; and we *proved* what we said. Whig partizans denied it, and denounced our paper in the bitterest terms as the vehicle of misrepresentation and falsehood. *Who was right in this matter?* Let the records—the proofs declare! *We* are satisfied in this regard; but we think it more than probable Gov. Manly's Eastern friends are not. They were grossly deceived, and they have a right to be indignant. But we have no disposition to dwell upon these points. We designed only to offer a suggestion or so in relation to proposed Constitutional amendments, and upon the Convention question.

We think the Senate and House have adopted the proper course in referring the various Convention bills to the Committees on Constitutional amendments. We can perceive no good reason for calling a Convention, whether "limited" or "unlimited." The various Constitutional amendments proposed can be effected by legislative action, in good time, and without the agitation and expense incident to a Convention. The Constitution itself points out the mode by which it can be altered; and, in the absence of any general demand by the people for a Convention, let that mode be observed. There is no necessity for uniting these measures in the same bill. They can be passed separately—Equal Suffrage in one, Judges and Solicitors in another, and Justices in another—and be put to the people, to stand or fall upon their own merits. We do not fear that either of the propositions will fail. They will *all* go through, at the polls, by majorities of thousands; and we shall thus have reform without expense and without sectional strife. Indeed, we do not believe that any considerable portion of the Western people even are in favor of a Convention; and we are confident, from all we can learn, that a majority of them are satisfied with the present basis of representation—or, at least, if they had the power to do so, they would not disturb it *at this time*. But they are in favor of Equal Suffrage, and Judges, Solicitors, and Justices by the people; and they expect *this* Legislature to adopt the necessary means, in accordance with the Constitution, for carrying out their wishes in this respect.

Mr. Woodfin no doubt spoke his real sentiments, and those of a large number of his Whig constituents, in his violent white-basis effort on Wednesday last; but we cannot believe that Mr. Rayner is in favor of a Convention of any sort. Of course we do not charge deliberate insincerity upon the gentleman from Hertford—he is above that; but he wants his political opponents to "show their hands" while *his* hand is not very boldly displayed, and he would no doubt like to see a few Western Democrats caught in his legislative trap. That, according to our judgment, is about the extent of his designs on this subject; but the manner in which he was met on Monday last, by Mr. Avery, in that able and manly Speech of his on this very question, is a foretaste of the disappointment to which the gentleman from Hertford is doomed. His Convention bill will fail, and he *may* vote, upon the strength of its failure, against Free Suffrage. If he should, he will rue it—and so will Mr. Woodfin, if even he should adopt such a course.

We repeat, we can see no good reason for calling a Convention. The demand by the people for reform can be effected by legislative action, and a Convention is therefore unnecessary. This is the ground we took on this subject in 1848, and we shall continue to adhere to it. And what, may we ask, would be the result of a Convention? Do gentlemen suppose that any Convention which could be called, would interfere with the present basis? Could such a body *do more than establish Equal Suffrage and provide for Judges, Solicitors, and Justices by the people?* And if no:—and if these results can be attained by legislative action, why call it? Why incur an expense of some thirty or forty thousand dollars, especially at a time like this, when the Treasury is empty and when the taxes on the people must, of necessity, be increased? Why foment strife and discord between sections, when the section which, it is declared, calls for the white basis, cannot obtain that basis at the hands of the majority? Why provoke a contest, in which the two sections will for a time be arrayed against each other, and then fall back to their old positions, with the relative weight and power they had before, but with feelings inflamed and resentments more deeply seated? Would such a course be wise? *Would it be in accordance with the wishes and expectations of the original and sincere friends of Equal Suffrage?* We think not.

If we have spoken freely on this subject, we have done so because the occasion appeared to demand it at our hands. We do not mean to reflect upon any one, or to assign to any gentleman a false position; but *our duty* it is our purpose to discharge, if we know how, under all circumstances and in every crisis.

We have thus repeated our opinions without reserve on these important questions. Will Mr. Rayner give his? Is he *for* or *against* a Convention? He may not have an opportunity of casting a direct vote upon the question in the Commons, and it is therefore necessary, if he would be clearly and fully understood, that he should *speak out*. His constituents no doubt expect him to do so, and the Whig party of the State in general are looking with some attention to his course. We assure him that there is no "*trick*" or "*contrivance*"—no "*Legislative legerdemain*" in this call which we make upon him. We know that *he* never resorts to such weapons, and it would therefore be unfair in us to use them against him.

NORTH CAROLINA BIBLE SOCIETY.

This Society held its annual meeting in the Commons Hall, on Monday evening the 2nd inst.

In the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, Rev. D. Lacy was called to the Chair, who explained the object of the meeting, in a few appropriate remarks. After reading of the Holy Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. B. T. Blake, the Rev. Dr. Holditch, agent of the American Bible Society, gave an eloquent and highly interesting account of the operations of that Society. Col. J. H. Wheeler submitted the following Resolution, which was unanimonsly adopted:

Resolved, That the Bible, independent of its Divine origin, and the tendency of its Holy precepts, furnishes the best rule of action between man and his fellow-man, and an unerring standard by which to test the numerous theories of the day, for improving the condition and prospects of our race.

The Colonel enforced and explained the object of the Resolution, in a short but forcible and instructive speech.

Rev. B. T. Blake offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the magnitude and importance of the work, in which the American Bible Society is engaged, entitles it to our cordial approval and co-operation, and that we will, individually, use our influence, to insure its efficiency, in diffusing the Bible at home and abroad.

Maj. Wm. J. Clarke seconded the motion in a speech, giving a brief account of what had been done for the cause in North Carolina, during the present year, and enforcing the duty, as citizens, to furnish every person with that Book which is recommended to us, as being not only the Word of God, but the Book of the State.

Hon. James C. Dobbin, at the call of the meeting, responded in a most appropriate and stirring speech—a speech which did no less credit to his head than his heart, and added new laurels to one who has already acquired the proud reputation of being one of Carolina's most eloquent sons.

The meeting then adjourned.

GRAND LODGE.

We learn that the following Officers for the ensuing year, have been elected by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, at present in session in this City:

A. T. JERKINS, of Craven, Grand Master.
Mr. BLACKNELL, of Rowan, Senior Warden,
J. A. ROWLAND, of Robeson, Junior Warden.
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, of Raleigh, Treasurer.
WM. T. BAIN, of Raleigh, Secretary.

GOV. QUITMAN. It is stated that a Federal Grand Jury in New Orleans, has indicted Gov. Quitman, of Mississippi, for aiding the late expedition against Cuba; and the question of power to arrest him while Governor, and take him before the Court for trial, was being argued a few days since in New Orleans. The Southern Press, speaking of this movement, says: "It would cap the climax of Federal justice and Southern equality, for one Marshal of the United States to arrest the Chief Magistrate of a Southern State at its seat of government, when another Federal Marshal had found it impracticable to arrest a runaway negro at the seat of government of Massachusetts!"

The Washington Republic copies and endorses Mr Gilmer's Resolutions on Slavery. We have but little doubt that these Resolutions embody Mr. Badger's present views and sentiments on this subject; but the Republic is mistaken if it supposes the people of North Carolina will either "approve" or "heartily support" the so-called "Compromise." They acquiesce in these measures—nothing more. They will not kiss the hand that smites them, nor exult over a system of policy which deprives them of every advantage in California so far as slave labor is concerned, and which then *compromises* over a plain guarantee of the Constitution.

The proceedings of the "Union Meeting" in Rockingham county have been unavoidably crowded out to-day. They shall appear in our next. Also, other communications and articles, which we are compelled, by the length of our Legislative proceedings, to omit in this number.

GEORGIA ELECTION. Eighty-five Counties in Georgia have been heard from, and thus far only twenty Secessionists have been chosen to the Convention. The majority in favor of remaining for the present in the Union, will be very large.

There was a report in circulation yesterday in the Capitol, that the senators and perhaps the representative from South Carolina would not attend the session, and that their legislature had passed, or was about to pass, resolutions to that effect. But we could not trace the report to any authentic source, nor could we ascertain the slightest foundation for it. It was next reported that two of the representatives of South Carolina were in Washington, but had not answered to their names on calling the roll. This branch of the report proved also erroneous; for Messrs. Burt and Holmes were in their seats, and answered to their names. Neither of the senators was in his place; for it seems that Judge Butler had not arrived, and it is probable that Mr. Barnwell will not come on, as the legislature of South Carolina is now in session, and will supply the vacancy by a new election.

Union of Tuesday last.

MARRIED,

In Pitt county, on the 26th November, 1850, by the Rev. Joshua Harrell, Mr. Richard J. Johnson of Edgecombe Co., to Miss Lavinia, daughter of Mr. Tammy E. Teel.

In Davie county, on the 7th ultimo, by Joseph Shine, Esq., Mr. David Daywolt to Miss Susan Cartner, all of Davie.

BIBLICAL RECORDER OFFICE FOR SALE.

ON the 30th instant, I will sell at the late Residence of the Rev. Thomas Meredith, the Press and good will of the Biblical Recorder, including the type, fixtures, Printing apparatus, &c.

The Recorder, as the organ of the Baptist Denomination of this State, has been long known as a religious paper of high character and extended patronage.

W. W. VASS, *Adm'r.*

December 5, 1850. 11—ts.

St. MARY'S SCHOOL.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

December 4th, 1850. 11—5t.

FOR $450.

A LOT at Wake Forest College is for sale, containing two and a half Acres, moderately improved. It is the handsomest site on the Hill, and well watered.

JOS. BRIDGES.

December 2nd, 1850. 11—tf.

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Telegraphed for the Standard.

NEW YORK, December 6th, 1850.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. The Steamer Arctic arrived at this place last night, having left Liverpool on the 20th November. Cotton had advanced one-eighth of a penny, caused by the news of frost in the cotton-growing regions. Sales for three days preceding the sailing of Steamer, 18,000 bales. Fair Orleans 8½d., fair Mobile 7½.

Naval Stores, with the exception of rosin, were dull. Flour unchanged in price, and corn had slightly advanced. Rice quiet—coffee firm, and sugars in fair demand.

The Protestant excitement against the Pope continues in England, and riots are anticipated.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1850.

Nothing of importance was done in Congress on yesterday. Both Houses have adjourned over to Monday, the 9th.

NOTICE.

Important Sale in Johnston County.

THE Subscriber having, at November Sessions, A. D. 1850, of Johnston Court, qualified as Administrator of James Tomlinson, deceased; hereby give notice to all persons having debts, claims or demands, against the said James Tomlinson, dec'd., to present them to him for payment, properly proven within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all those indebted to said Intestate are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Subscriber will, on Thursday, the 19th of December next, and from day to day, until the sale is closed, offer for sale at the late residence of his Intestate, under an order of said Court, the following Negro Slaves: Anderson, aged fifty odd years; Nancy, his wife, still older; Jincy, still older; David, some 25 or 30 years old, (these Negroes have been recently purchased by my Intestate for the purpose of selling again,) and also the following personal and perishable property, to wit:

Some 30 Bales of Cotton,

if it can be ginned in time; 200 Barrels of Corn and a large lot of Fodder, a new road Waggon, some 10 or 12 Horses and Mules, one first rate Saddle Horse, some fifty Head of Fat Hogs, and a number of out Hogs, all Stock of Cattle, one good yoke of Oxen, one Carriage, all the Household furniture and farming utensils, and many other things unnecessary to mention.

Said sale on nine months credit, and Bond with approved security will be required from the purchasers.

B. H. TOMLINSON, Admin'r.

November 29th, 1850. 845—w2w.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday the 6th of January next, under the charge of Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory Schools. The Academy will be neat and comfortable, situated about 200 yards from the residence of the subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs.

Board can be had with the subscriber, at $6,50 per month, and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J. Jones, Mr. Thomas A. Person, Mrs. Elizabeth Branch, and others, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates.

Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness of the situation, the purity of the water, and the morality of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those living in the lower country, would do well to give this institution a trial.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For the Languages, and higher English branches,	$15
Lower English branches, - - - -	10

Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C.

WM. J. BRANCH.

December 1st, 1850. 845—4tw.

Register and Spirit of the Age copy 4 times, weekly.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS School will be opened for the reception of pupils on the first Monday in February, 1851.

This Academy is located 9 miles West of Oxford, in a neighborhood proverbially healthy, and the Pupils will have every facility to attend divine worship, as there is both a Baptist and Presbyterian Church within a mile of the Academy.

The Trustees have secured the services of Mr. Jesse Smith, a gentleman of considerable experience as a Teacher, and well qualified to prepare boys for College. The Trustees are determined to sustain a good School in the neighborhood, (all of them having children of their own to educate) and have therefore put tuition at the following very low rates:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography, - - -	7 50
The higher Branches of English, - - -	10 00
The Languages, - - - - - -	12 50

Good board can be had in highly respectable families for $5 per month. Any information with regard to the School may be had by addressing Lewis P. Allen, Tar River, P. O., Granville co., N. C.

December 1st, 1850. 845—td.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.

Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.

A. B. COX, C. S. C.

Nouember 30, 1850. 11—3m.

Legislative Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, now in session, for the passage of an Act to empower and authorize James A. Turner, late Sheriff of Johnston County, to collect Taxes due in said County for the years 1846, '47, and '48.

December 4, 1850. 11—tf.

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying, and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

Colds, Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Willies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10—

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina for an act authorizing a communication to be opened between Bogue Inlet, Bear Inlet, and Inshore Creek, in the County of Onslow.

December 4, 1850. 11—3.

NEW AND CHEAP
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:

Super Black Gros-de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinos,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines.
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Morino Cashmere and Alpacca.
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses.)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines.
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Paramatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits,

Together with many other desirable articles, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf.

State of North Carolina, Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1850,

Elizabeth Hyman and others, *vs.* Simmons Burnett Adm'r. and others—Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Burnett, Thomas Burnett, Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Children of Asa Moore and Minerva, Marion, William W., George W., and Hugh Hyman, Children of Wiley Hyman, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for said James Burnett, Thomas Burnett, Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Minerva, Marion, William W., George W., and Hugh Hyman, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Martin at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of January next, and plead answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Lawrence Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in October, A. D., 1850.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Nov. 16, 1850. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 5—6t.

State of North Carolina, Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, Oct. Term 1850.

Patsey Harrell and others *vs.* George W. Hyman, Exr. and others—Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and Wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Children of Asa Moore and Minerva, Marion, William W George W. and Hugh Hyman, Children of Wiley Hyman are non residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard for the said Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Minerva, Marion, William W. George W. and Hugh Hyman to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Martin at the Court House in the Town of Williamston on the second Monday of January next and plead answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Lawrence Johnson Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in October, A. D. 1850.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Nov. 13, 1850. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 5—6t.

State of North Carolina, Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1850.

Nancy Ward against W. W. Ward and others—Petition for Division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thos. J. Ward is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said Thomas J. Ward to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Martin, at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of January next, and plead answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Lawrence Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in October, A. D. 1850.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

October 16, 1850. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 5—6t.

Public Sale, and Negroes to Hire.

ON Tuesday, the 17th of December next, I shall sell by Public Vendue, on a credit of Six months, at the late residence of Joel Harris in the County of Franklin, 350 bbls. of corn, 47 stacks of Fodder; 25,000 lbs of Cotton in the seed; a quantity of Shucks and Peas; 16 bbls. New Brandy; the stock of Hogs; Two yokes Oxen; 1 Ox-cart; a large quantity of Tools of various kinds; 1 Cotton Gin; one Wheat Thrasher; two Stills complete; a quantity of cider barrels, and many other articles.

At the same time and place, I will hire for the ensuing year, Forty or Fifty Likely Negroes.

N. B. MASSENBURG, Ex'r.

November 15, 1850. 5—4tw.

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THIS MASONIC BODY will convene in this city, on Monday evening the 2nd of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all business which may be submitted for its consideration, shall be disposed of. All individuals concerned in the deliberations of this body, are respectfully requested to attend.

Lodges which have been working under *dispensations* will not fail to apply for *Charters*, if they wish to secure a permanent existence.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

Raleigh. Sept. 25th, 1850. 835—tt.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 8—tt.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

SEE! SEE! SEE!

Sign, R. R. R. R.

FROCKS and Dress Coats from $2 50 to $14 and $20; Sacks from $2 50 to $11; Over coats from $2 50 to $25; Pants from $1 50 to $9; Vests from $1 75 to $5; Shirts from 75 cents to $2 50; all made up under our own inspection, and will be warranted in every particular.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors.
R. R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, October 9th. 836—

Just Received

LADIES Black Winter Gaiters, a superior article.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30. 839—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

NEW GOODS FOR 1850.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLIES, consisting in part of the following:

Black Gro DeLyon and Silver Grey Silks,
Fancy and Black Brocade Silks,
Black, Fancy and White watered do.
Chameleon Silks, Super Chene Silks,
Levantines, Brocade Sernidors,
Plain and watered Poplins,
Lyonese Cloths, Paramettas,
Silk and wool Chene Muslin De Lanes and Cashmeres
Cnameleon Turks,
Engligh, French and German Merinos,
Striped, Printed, and Plain Muslin DeLaines and Cashmeres, Chameleon Alpacas,
Ribbon, Velvet, and Hair Ball Trimmings,
Black Silk Lace,
French work Capes, Collars and Cuffs,
Jackonet, Check, Swiss, India Book,
Dotted, Tarlton and Nansook Muslins,
Bonnet, Cape, Neck, Cuff and Belt Ribbons,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Shawls and Visites,
Ladies and Misses Paris Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Real Valencia Thread Edgings,
Tapes, Bobbins, Edgings and Insertings, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON,

Raleigh Sept 11, 1850. 832.—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

BUFFALOE & COOKE,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, &c.
OLD MARKET ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscribers having connected themselves in business, under the Firm of BUFFALOE & COOKE, take this occasion to inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand all articles necessary for the uses of the Family or Farm. Their stock consists in part of the folowling articles:

Bacon and Lard,
Flour, Meal and Corn,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugars,
Coffee, Molasses, and Salt,
Sperm, Adamantine, and Tallow Candles, Soaps,
Iron and Nails,
Cast and German Blis. Steel Castings, Trace Chains, and Weeding Hoes,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Powder and Shot, and Lead
Tobacco, Snuffs, &c.

Country produce—particularly corn, fodder, and dry beef-hides—will be taken at fair exchange.

The above articles have been carefully selected and bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not to be undersold by any dealers in the City.

J. G. M. BUFFALOE.
GEORGE T. COOKE.

April 9, 1850. 807—

N. B. South side Old Market Street, fourth and fifth doors East of Williams, Haywood, & Co's Drug Store

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LIVERY STABLES

THE Subscribers take occasion to inform the public generally that they will carry on the business in all its branches, at the old stand, and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact every convenience for travelling, in the way of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, &c.

Will be supplied on the most favorable and accommodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, Horses, Buggies, Carriages, &c. for sale.

Any persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the east of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage. BUFFALOE & COOKE.

Raleigh, April 5, 1850. 808—

Boy's Clothing.

ALL sizes Cloth and Tweed Sacks and Frocks for Sunday and every day wear, at from $2 50 to $4 Pants beautiful at $2 50, Vests $2 50 Satin and all sorts, and all colors. Persons at a distance can be supplied by forwarding their measures and stating the age of the boy

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Merchant Tailors.

November 9. 842—

Negro Clothing.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their servants to supply.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 7, 1850. 836—tf.

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.

Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. }
July 22, 1850. } 836—

CITY OF RALEIGH.

A Desirable Residence for Sale.

THE Executrix of the late Louis D. Henry, offers for sale his late Residence, near the City of Raleigh. The Dwelling-House is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out houses complete. It has about 15 or 17 acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation. The premises being out of the limits of the Corporation is not subject to the City Tax, and still the situation is convenient, and within fifty yards of the Governor's Mansion, in an exeellent neighborhood.

The terms of sale would be liberal.

D. K. McRAE.

Raleigh, July 15, 1850. 822—tf.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,
WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, that we have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.

Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

Colman's Letters.

EUROPEAN Life and Manners, in Familiar Letters to Princes, by Henry Colman, Author of European Agriculture, and the Agriculture of France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, 2 vols. 12 mo. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Oct. 24, 1850. 839—

New Music Book.

CANTICA LAUDIS, or the American Book of Church Music, by Lowell Mason and Geo. Webb.

Also, The Home Altar—an appeal in behalf of Family Worship, with Prayers and Hymns, for family use, by the Rev. Charles F. Deems. H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—

Linseed Oil.

8 Bbs. Mountain Linseed Oil just to hand. 8 bbls. expected next week. All warranted pure and for sale at a small advance by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834—

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at

P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

MATCH HORSES.

A PAIR of fine well broke HORSES for sale at the Livery Stable of Messrs.

COOKE & BUFFALOE.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1650. 7—3t.

Medicine Gasses

WITH the Tea and Tablespoon full graduated, which every family should have, for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 827—

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature for an act to incorporate a Cotton and Wool Manufactory at the Falls of Neuse River, in Wake County.

Nov. 30, 1850. 10—1t.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the first Monday in January next, at their Banking House in this City.

Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1850. 10—td.

By Adam's Express.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

November 21. 9—

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

November 27. 9—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf

A Lot of Thomastown Lime, just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1850. 10—

NEW STORE,
One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.
RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Tablecloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.

September 18, 1850. 833—

SALE OF NEGROES, STOCK, &C.

HAVING qualified at February Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Wake, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of the late Cyrus Whitaker, dec'd. I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of the said Testator, on the 16th day of December next, several horses, one large mule, the entire stock of hogs, one yoke of large oxen, likely cows and calves, twenty-five head of sheep, crop of corn, wheat, oats, fodder, &c. Together with a large assortment of household and kitchen furniture.

Also, a portion of the land on which the said deceased resided.

ALSO,

Fifteen Likely Negroes,

Among whom are several good cooks and washer women, house servants, several very likely yellow boys and girls, between the ages of ten and twenty years.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit of six months; but more particularly made known on the day of sale. The purchasers to give bond with approved security before the property is changed.

MARY WHITAKER, *Exr'x.*

November 14th, 1850. 843—3tw.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—eow ly pd.

SOAPS-SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap,
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,

All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—ly.

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.
Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7. 827—

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Porter

A FURTHER supply of London Brown Stout in Pints. Just recieved at the Drug store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

Raleigh, Aug 21st, 1850. 828—

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina,

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 llbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. }
March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

THE SCHOOL AT HAMILTON,
MARTIN CO. N. C.

MR. J. H. HORNER resumes charge of the School at Hamilton, the 1st Monday in January next.

In the Classical department the studies, as heretofore, will be strictly preparatory to the University.

Board in the Principal's family and Tuition per session of five months, - - - - $55 00

Hamilton is situated on an elevated plain near Roanoke river, twelve miles above Williamston, and is considred a healthy location.

P. P. CLEMENTS, *Sec. Board Trus.*

Hamilton, October, 1850. 839td.—

FALL TRADE.

PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.

Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfully inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS. renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of IGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850.

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICLES.* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, residing in Johnston County, a negro boy named *Dave*, or *Henry*. Said boy is about 22 years of age, yellow complexion, weighs about 165 pounds. He may be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Penny's, in said County, as I bought him from that neighborhood. Said boy has a down look when spoken to. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State, so that I get him.

A. W. RICHARDSON.

November 9, 1850. 4—4tpd.

To the Ladies.

YOU will find a most beautiful supply of Children's Clothing at our House, just to hand, consisting of Jackets single and double breasted, to button up to the neck, Blue, Black, Green, &c., &c. Pants, Black, Blue, Brown, and every variety of fancy color. Overcoats all kinds. We have made such arrangements as will enable us to furnish any of the above articles at prices less than they can be obtained for in any of the Northern cities. Measures taken and Children supplied, if necessary. OLIVER & PROCTER.

November 9. 840—

STOLEN.

STOLEN on the 13th November, a gold lever watch, with a gold guard chain attached. My name is written in full within the watch, and the initials J. A. W. are cut on the back.

Whoever brings this watch to me, or will give me any information concerning it, shall be amply rewarded.

JAMES A. WASHINGTON.

Chapel Hill, November 14th, 1850. 7—3t.

Committed to Jail.

WAS committed to the Jail of Wake County, on the 20th instant, a negro girl named *Mima*. She says she belongs to William Smith, of Johnston County. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be dealt with as the law directs.

WILLIAM H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1850. 7—tf.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Raleigh, N. C.

SOLDIERS of the War of 1812, and those who have served in Indian Wars since 1790, their widows or children can have their claims for Land Bounty, under the act of Congress passed September 28th, 1850, attended to on moderate terms by appplying to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
Attorney at Law.

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—

Negro Shoes.

I HAVE a large lot of heavy Negro Brogans, which I will sell on as good terms as any other person in the City. Call and see before you buy elsewhere.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

HARDINGS' CLOTHING STORE!
NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,
RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best Houses in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understoodtherefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

PROSPECTUS OF
THE MOUNTAIN BANNER.

THE Subscriber having become sole Editor and Proprietor of the Mountain Banner, will continue its publication in the village of Rutherfordton, N. C.

The Editor is a Democrat, but owes no allegiance to any party further than its measures are calculated to promote the good of the country: and truth, justice, and fair dealing will be the three cardinal principles by which he will be guided in his editorial course. The honest masses of the people, no matter how they may differ with him in opinion, will ever command his respect; and reason and argument shall be the only weapons with which they are assailed by him. Abusive tirades and opprobrious epithets are as foreign to his disposition as they are useless and unbecoming; and nothing of the kind will be indulged in towards political opponents; and while he zealously advocates the principles which he thinks conducive to the welfare of the country, he will do so with due respect to those who differ with him in opinion, making it his constant endeavor to maintain a high and respectful tone.

Free Suffrage, and other salutary reforms will be urged with all the ability of the Editor; and all judicious schemes of Internal Improvements will find in him a zealous advocate.

On the Slavery question, the Banner will be true to the South, contending for equal rights and a strict construction of the Constitution.

But the BANNER will not be wholly devoted to politics. Agriculture, News, scientific Discoveries and Improvements, useful Receipts, and whatever will conduce to the amusement and instruction of the public, will receive due attention. Tales, Poems, Essays, Sketches, &c. will make up a choice variety in which every one may find something to please and instruct. Care will also be taken to collect the incidents that may transpire throughout the country. This is a feature too much neglected by the country Press in general, and one that cannot fail to prove highly interesting.

The Subscriber takes this opportunity to inform the public that his paper is *permanently established*, that he is dependent upon his own exertions and a generous public for a support, and will faithfully and diligently endeavor to deserve public favor; and as soon as his means will allow, he will enlarge and otherwise improve his paper.

It is a lamentable fact that the North Carolina Press is suffered to languish, while our people pay thousands of dollars for *Northern papers*, edited by men who abuse our institutions and are constantly endeavoring to destroy the tenure by which we hold our property! This ought to be remedied; and with a little reflection, doubtless will be.

The Editor appeals to his friends, and to those interested in the success of his paper, to aid in increasing his subscription list, pledging himself that all such favors will be met by increased exertions on his part to merit them.

TERMS,

$2,00 per annum, in advance, or if paid within three months; $2.50 if paid within six months; and $3,00 if not paid within Six months. To Clubs, Seven copies will be sent for $12; Ten copies for $17; and Fifteen copies for $25. The money for clubs must always be paid in advance. *These terms will not be departed from.* Address FRANK. I. WILSON.

Rutherfordton, N. C. Nov. 1st. 842—

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9. Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Dohl ys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware—among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

AT NO. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose,

For Sale low by
J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Hats and Caps.

MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

Fine Over Coats.

68, OF THE BEST QUALITY of Blue Black, Brown and Drab Cloths. The prettiest style ever offered in this market.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

October 12th, 1850. 838—